Catawba Journal.

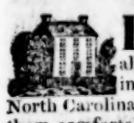
VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1826. [NO. 83.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good *small* farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.
3mt89

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Grand Military Lottery OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the 24th of May, 1826,
And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
2	-	1,500	-	3,000
1	-	1,310	-	1,310
6	-	600	-	3,600
12	-	100	-	1,200
156	-	20	-	3,120
780	-	6	-	4,680
7,800	-	3	-	23,400
8,760 Prizes. 15,600 Blanks.		24,360 Tickets.		$54,810

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, $2,500. The 2d, 1st and 3d, to $2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to $1,500. The 3d, 1st and 2d, to $1,500. The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $600.

All others, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to $20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $10 20, nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages $30—Shares in proportion.

Whole Tickets $3 | *Quarters* 75
Halves $1,50 |

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery received at the Office of the *Catawba Journal*, and promptly attended to.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 79tf

State of North-Carolina,
Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart *vs.* The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased. } Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

3m91—price adv. $4.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

DESULTORY.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The February number of the London New Monthly Magazine, contains the annexed portrait of a former Member of the Dublin bar. Our Congress contains a politician, to whom it bears a strong resemblance in some points.

"Mr. Jeremiah Keller was universally known by the more familiar appellation of Jerry Keller in the Courts. The attorneys could deprive him of his briefs, but could not rob him of his wit. He was a man,

——'replete with mocks,
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts.'

The loss of business served to whet his satire and give more poignancy to his biting mirth. He used to attend the Halls of the Courts with punctuality, and was generally surrounded by a circle of laughers, whom the love of malicious pleasantry attracted about him. His figure and demeanour were remarkable. He never put on his wig and gown, as he scorned the affectation of employment, but appeared in an old frize great-coat of rusty red, which reached to his heels, and enveloped the whole of his gaunt and meagre person. A small and pointed hat stood upon his head, with a narrow and short curled brim. His arms were generally thrust into the sleeves of his coat, which gave him a peculiarity of attitude. Looking at him from a distance, you would have taken him for some malevolent litigant from the country, upon whose passions a group of mockers were endeavouring to play; but upon a more attentive perusal of his countenance, you perceived a habit of thought of a superior order, and the expression of no ordinary mind. His features were sharp, and pointed to the finest edge. There was that acuteness of the nose which denotes the lover of a gibe. His eyes were piercing, clear, and brassy; they were filled with a deadly irony, which never left them. A flash of malignant exultation played over his features when he saw how deeply the shaft had struck, and with what tenacity it stuck to its victim.—The quiver of his lip, in giving utterance to some mortal sneer, was peculiarly comical: he seemed as if he were chewing the poison before he spat it forth. His teeth gave a short chatter of ridicule; you heard a dry laugh, a *cachinnus* which wrinkled all his features, and, after a sardonic chuckle, he darted forth the fatal jest, amidst those plaudits for its bitterness which had become his only consolation. Jerry Keller, as the senior, presided at the mess of the Munster bar, and ruled in all the autocracy of unrivalled wit. It was agreed upon all hands that Jerry should have *carte-blanche* with every man's character, and that none of his sarcasms, however formidable, should provoke resentment. This was a necessary stipulation; for when he had been roused by those potations, in which, according to a custom which he did not consider "as honoured by the breach," he liberally indulged, there was a Malagrowther savageness in his sarcasm which made even the most callous shrink. He who laughed loudest at the thrust which his neighbour had received, was the next to feel the weapons of this immitigable satirist. To enter into a struggle with him, was a tempting of God's providence. You were sure to be pierced in an instant by this accomplished gladiator, who could never be taken off his guard. Jerry had been a Catholic, and still retained a lurking reverence for a herring upon Good Friday. A gentleman of no ordinary pretension, observing that Jerry abstained from meat upon that day, ventured to observe, "I think, Jerry, you have still a damned deal of the *Pope* in your belly."—If I have," said Jerry, "you have a damned deal of the *Pretender* in your head."

The King of Portugal is dead, and his successor to the crown is the present Emperor of Brazil—the independence of which power has been recognized by Portugal itself. This presents a curious point for statesmen to settle. Will the emperor of Brazil renounce that character and be content with the sceptre of Portugal; will he adhere to his emperorship of Brazil and abandon that of King of Portugal; or finally, will he combine both characters into one, and reign the king of Portugal and the emperor of Brazil? In that case, if Portugal declares war against Brazil, or vice versa, which side of the question would this king or emperor, as the case may be, take in such an emergency? *Balt. American.*

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 26.—The ship General Putnam, Capt. M'Manus, arrived last night after a passage of 28 days from Liverpool.

The London Courier of the 22d says:—"The accounts from Windsor this morning, respecting the King's health, continue to be most favorable: his progress towards convalescence was extremely satisfactory." It was deemed unnecessary to issue any more bulletins on the subject of his health.

According to a paragraph in the last Liverpool paper, commercial affairs were assuming a more favorable aspect.

The accounts from Gottenburg were very alarming. Seven or eight houses had stopped payment—among them, Prytz is said to have failed for 400,000 rix dollars.

A London paper of the 22d ult. announces, on what it terms good authority, that, "regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown, & complex entanglements of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time, and to be supported by the influence of the British and French Governments."

The same paper asserts that, in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus, where it now remains and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her ministers against all opponents.

Wellington's mission to Russia.—On the 20th ult. despatches were received from St. Petersburg. The London Times, of the 22d, gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to Russia:

LONDON, MARCH 22.—We have much satisfaction in stating, that the mission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favorable auspices.—If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his Grace with his Imperial Majesty bore the aspect, not merely of a gracious feeling towards the Ambassador, but of an unequivocal concurrence in the great object of his embassy, viz. the preservation of unbroken tranquillity throughout Europe.

It is understood, as we indeed announced the fact to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country, that he was charged with what might be termed credentials, from France and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

2. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second.

The five most powerful States of Christendom are now, it is added, to unite in a common and peremptory declaration to the Grand Seignor that Greece shall no longer be occupied or invaded by his armies; that he must give up all pretensions to the sovereignty of that People, and cease in any manner to molest them.

On their part, it is affirmed, that the Greeks, aware of the negotiation with Russia, and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each, in succession, of three foreign Princes—the Duke of Sussex, Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and the son of Gustavus the Swede; but that, by none of them has the Royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief, and of the form of government which best may suit its genius, wants, or prejudices.

With respect to Russia, she will feel the necessity of abstaining from any positive act; or even from demonstrations and menaces of aggression upon Turkey. There is little doubt that Nicholas has troubles to contend with at home, which would only be aggravated, by the incidents and casualities of foreign warfare. A reduction, therefore, of the military malcontent power of Russia may be naturally anticipated by surrounding States. Let, then, the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happily concluding a negotiation, on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe, and the only chance of breathing time for this overburthened and exhausted country, and we shall hail the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievements.

From the Quotidienne of March 10.

Our correspondent at Madrid, in a letter of the 9th of March, says that an important piece of news, the report of which was spread in that capital, was a general subject of conversation.

The political Government of Valencia, it is said, has sent a report to the Government, according to which, the two brothers, Bazan, who landed on the coast of Malaga, and whose death has been announced, desired, at the last moment, to make disclosures. On this application, their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who borught the news of it. The result of their disclosures is, that they have announced the existence of revolutionary forces at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against monarchical Governments are continually formed.

The Duke del'Infantado has immediately despatched official notes on the subject, to the Cabinets of Paris, Naples, and London.

The London Presses, such is the voracious curiosity of their readers after matters of that kind, teem, it is well known, with records of crimes and offences of every grade and species, which of course must frequntly occur in in such a miniature of the World.

Among those recently published, is found the following astonishing instance of imposture and credulity. A poor sewing girl applied to a woman skilled in these things, "*to have her planet ruled*," by which it was understood that she desired to get a husband—the other promised *for two shillings to get her married to a nobleman.* The poor creature paid the money with great delight. The day after she was told, that for two shillings a *tradesman* might be got—but, that one sovereign more would ensure her the *nobleman.* The deceived girl gave that also. Another and a third sovereign were successively demanded, and raised with difficulty by the credulous expectant of nobility. Still the nobleman came not. The sorceress, finding she had no more money, took her clothes as the final *douceur*, and it was not until she was literally stripped, and lost all her aspiring hopes, that the abused creature informed her mistress, who complained to the Magistrates, and the self-styled "*Ruler of Planets*" was sent to the Tread Mill.

Chas. Courier.

William Theobald Wolfe Tone, has published, at Washington, the Life of his father, *Theobald Wolfe Tone*, who was the founder of the United Irish Society, and after the miscarriage of his labours for the emancipation of Ireland, became an officer of rank in the service of the French & Batavian Republics. The publication of the son consists of two large and handsome octavo volumes, in which are comprised the Diaries and political Writings as well as the biography of his father. Every reader must be interested by the romantic spirit and career of the enthusiastic Irish patriot. His Memoirs are intimately connected with the history of the Irish rebellion; and the diary of his negotiations to procure the aid of the French and Batavian republics for the liberation of his country, abounds with curious political portraits and anecdotes. The politicians of Great Britain and Ireland will find much revelation in this work, which they will receive as abundantly important. It sheds new and full light on transactions and desigas, in the record of which they are deeply concerned.

Mr. William Tone, the son, is, we believe, in the military service of the U. S. and esteemed an officer of great promise. As editor, he has acquitted himself in the strongest spirit of filial affection and reverence, and altogether well, except, perhaps, that he has not expunged from the memoirs and diaries, some parts, the exclusion of which would, as we think, have been prudent and advantageous.

Nat. Gaz.

The citizens of New-Orleans were *hoaxed* on the 1st ult. with a notice in the papers that a trial of speed would take place that morning between the steam boats Hercules and Post Boy, for a stake of $5000. Great numbers turned out early in the morning, and remained on the levee till late in the afternoon, before they would be convinced that they were "April Fools."

A Date Tree, planted about seven years since, is stated to have been in full bloom, at New-Orleans, on the 1st inst. and the general cultivation of it is highly recommended.

An essayist remarks that the advantage of lying, in a journal, on Saturday, is, that the lie lives till Monday, and has two whole days, at least, the start, to work all over the country.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26.—In the Senate, a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading; and at one o'clock the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell spoke in its favor, until near four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New-Orleans. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. Sprague, of Maine, and Everett, of Mass. in particular, addressed themselves to the committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect on every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr. Everett. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr. Sprague, yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of inteilect, their judicious selection of phrase, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

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APRIL 27.

In the Senate yesterday the morning was passed in the consideration of private bills; and five bills—the bill for the relief of Caleb Stark, the bill for the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware, the bill for the apprehension of deserters from French vessels in United States ports, the bill to ascertain the value of debased foreign coin and depreciated currency, and the bill for the relief of Beverley Chew and others, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.—Eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Johnson of Ken. spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Reed of Mississippi against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary War passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to-day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending the provisions of the bill to the widows and children of deceased officers: one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty, and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

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APRIL 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bills for the relief of William Tharp; for the relief of James Gibson, of Indiana; to establish and alter certain Post Roads; for the relief of John Smith, T. and Wilson P. Hunt; and for the relief of James Ross, were ordered to a third reading.—The several bills ordered to a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill making appropriation for Ministers to the Congress at Panama, was reported, without amendment, by the Committee on Finance. Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a proviso, similar to that offered by Mr. M'Lane, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Branch's resolution was again discussed by Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Branch; when Mr. Bell, with a view to put an end to further debate, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried—ayes 23, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the other routine business, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, modified the resolution which he offered some days since, on the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, and the resolution was agreed to. The resolution of the committee appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session, was taken up and agreed to.

The report arranges the business to be acted on into five classes. No. 1, contains private bills which received the sanction of committees—81 in number.—No. 2 contains public bills, which require immediate decision—47 in number. No. 3 contains private bills of a less urgent character, which have passed the Senate, 9 in number. No. 4 contains public bills similar in their character—12 in number. No. 5 contains all the public bills and adverse reports of Committees, which are not of a very urgent character: of these, the bills are 26, and the reports 22 in number.

The House was afterwards occupied in the discussion of the amendments on the bill making provision for the surviving officers of the war of the Revolution; but the whole of the amendments were not acted on. A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 1st of July; but the motion was negatived. Ayes 40, Noes 124.

APRIL 29.—In the Senate, the bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and on a motion by Mr. Branch to postpone it indefinitely, it was determined in the negative—ayes 11, nays 26. The bill for the relief of the representatives of Gen. Moses Hazen, and to alter the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were ordered to a third reading.

Three several resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Tucker, of South-Carolina, Mr. Hayden, of New-York, and Mr. Weems, of Md. on the subject of the revolutionary officers, and the bill which is before the House for their relief. The bill itself was not called up yesterday. We believe it will not be taken up again until Monday. The amendment made by the Senate in the Judiciary Bill, was disagreed from, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a protracted and uninteresting discussion, by a vote of 110 to 60. The House then took up several private bills, which passed through Committee, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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MAY 1.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in passing bills through Committee of the whole. A message from the President was received, conveying a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, (called for on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia,) as to the right of a foreign minister to the outfit granted to him by the Executive, notwithstanding it may have been reduced in amount by a subsequent vote of Congress. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Captain M'Neill, the engineer recently employed in exploring the country, and running levels between Deep Creek and Castleman's Summit, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Two bills, one for a subscription to stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company stock, to the amount of $1000 shares of $100 each, and the other granting seven and three-quarters townships of land towards the construction of a canal through the State of Illinois, are still before the committee of the whole, and the discussion of them may probably be resumed to-day, unless a preference should be given to the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, and that should occupy the House during the day.

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MAY 2.—In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Moses Hazen, for the relief of Mack and Conant, and for extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Military Committee, instructing that Committee to inquire into the state of the public works at Old Point Comfort, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Rowan, to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Benton, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hayne, the Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, delivered his sentiments in support of that bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was again under consideration, and again the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the Bill. Annexed to our report of the proceedings will be found a copy of the Bill in its amended state as it stood at the close of yesterday's proceedings. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one, the Ayes and Noes being called. Several private bills which passed through Committee on Saturday, were yesterday read a third time and passed. A Bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriation for mileage, &c. of Senators and members of Congress; and another bill from the same Committee was reported by Mr. Dwight, providing for additional clerks in some of the public offices.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution will probably be again taken up to-day in the House of Representatives. Justice and humanity appear to us to call loudly for the passage of this bill. Public opinion, which all legislators profess to obey, unanimously demands it. We owe it to ourselves to discharge this moral and pecuniary obligation, lest posterity should cast upon us the imputation of ingratitude to our best benefactors. We believe that opposition to the principle of obligation on which the bill is founded is confined to a small minority: the differences which have arisen have reference to the extent to which the relief should be carried. It seems to us that the Committee acted judiciously in reporting this bill on the ground of a violated contract between the Government and the officers of the Revolution. In this view the bill provides simply for the discharge of a legal debt of long standing. Should the House desire to extend the provisions of the bill to all the surviving soldiers of the revolution, we presume the Committee who reported the bill will cheerfully acquiesce in a measure which they did not feel themselves justified in originating. In some shape or other, we hope it will this day be ordered to a third reading.

Nat. Journal.

A writer in the National Intelligencer of Monday, under the signature of *A Western Senator*, says—

"It has been stated in a Baltimore paper, that Mr. Randolph lately, in commencing some remarks made by him in the Senate, used this language: "*Mr. Speaker—I beg pardon, I mean Mr. President of the Senate, and would-be President of the United States, which God of his infinite mercy avert.*" This false and ridiculous story is going the rounds of certain presses. It is necessary to notice it no farther than to say, there is not a word of truth about it, except the mere circumstance of "I beg pardon, Mr. Speaker—I mean Mr. President."

We have quoted this denial, because we believe that the story was copied from the Baltimore paper into this gazette. If the Western Senator has attended to Mr. Randolph's harangues in the Senate, he will admit that editors might deem it quite probable. The epithets which Mr. R. has applied to the Declaration of Independence, and to the present Chief Magistrate and his predecessors, and his strain in general, must be deemed as insulting to the American People and the Senate, as the alleged address to the Vice-President would have been to that officer.

The Western Senator is exceedingly wroth with the newspapers, on account of the misrepresentation of "an *incident* which has lately *transpired* in the Senate." He bewails the degeneracy of the press. He ought, however, to feel still more for the honor of the Senate and the character of the nation, which have been so grossly outraged by the permitted exorbitances of Mr. Randolph. What is the asperity of complaint and censure, which an editor may not think himself entitled to employ, when he has heard from eye-witnesses, that the Senate-chamber had been "perverted" into a tap-room—that a member had drunk, while standing on the floor as a speaker, several bottles of porter,—bottles uncorked and served under the very gaze of the presiding officer? Add to this the introduction of topics so immodest as almost to shame away the ladies in the galleries; and of bitter personalities rivalling the most licentious obloquy of the stumps or any other hustings. *Pudet haec opprobria*, &c. Amazement and disgust are the prevailing emotions wherever these scenes are heard of beyond the precincts of Washington.—We hope and presume that there likewise, a sentence is generally pronounced upon them, as severe and contemptuous as every well constituted and disciplined mind must acknowledge to be deserved. All disorders committed in Congress, (and much more when allowed or encouraged) are indignities and wrongs to the country. The assembly that remains a passive spectator or auditor of enormities which it can repress, is to be held the abettor and accomplice of them. A few distorted or erroneous statements in newspapers form but a slight evil when compared with real transactions within the halls of the legislature, which the regular reporters do not venture to detail; which nearly beggar all powers of description; which tend to degrade the two houses even in their own opinion, and to render republican government itself suspicious or invidious in the eyes of mankind. [*Nat. Gazette.*

The following speech, says the Raleigh Register, delivered by Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the 15ht ult. when the question relative to the adjournment of Congress, was before the House of Representatives, is perhaps the most valuable delivered during the session:

"I am no physician, regular bred or quack, but I will propose a remedy for the difficulty which seems to press upon gentlemen, which I think will be found efficacious. Let us meet an hour earlier in the morning, and devote the hour thus gained, to petitions and original propositions; that done, apply ourselves to our work, seriously, to our usual time for adjournment, and then continue in session an hour later in the evening, and devote that hour to the delivery of speeches on subjects which have ceased to be interesting, and upon which every member of the house has made up his mind; and which are not intended to produce effect here, or throw light upon the subjects discussed. If I am told that gentlemen will not attend at so early an hour, I answer, those will attend who have any business to do, and it is only these who generally give their attendance the first hour of the session now. If I am again told, we shall not secure the attendance of a quorum the last hour of such a session, I answer again, neither the house nor the nation will lose any thing by that. What do you now daily witness? When gentlemen rise to deliver speeches, of the character I have mentioned, the members generally rise also—not to listen to the speaker, or his reasoning, but to get out of your door, away from it, to engage in business or amusement elsewhere, and you are, almost daily, left without a quorum. Members have a right to speak, but we have a right to have such speeches at an hour when none are expected to listen but those that please. The speeches will have all the effect they were intended to have—they can be printed, and published through the country."

The number of Methodists in the United States in 1825 was 341,144; in 1808 the number was 144,390.

INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Havana, received at Baltimore, dated April 6.

"At present every thing appears to be quiet here—the Spanish squadron commanded by Com. Laborde, consisting of six frigates and smaller vessels, sailed about six weeks since, supposed to be destined for Carthagena, they have not been heard of since, at least not officially—there was a rumor in town this morning that they had been decoyed into Carthagena, under the impression that there was a party in their favor, which was to take possession of the battery under which they were to anchor, and display to them a signal for coming in; but the conspiracy was discovered by the government before the squadron made its appearance, and two or three hundred of the party were shot—the government succeeded in getting the signal fixed upon, and when the squadron appeared off the battery, displayed it at the point selected for the purpose—they then stood in and anchored, when the battery opened upon and succeeded in capturing the whole squadron. How far this report is true, it is impossible to say. Com. Laborde is a very intelligent and able officer, and if he has suffered as report says, there is no doubt but that he defended his squadron well They had troops on board when they sailed, said to be for the south side of the island, but the impression is now that they have not been landed there, but were intended to man the battery at Carthagena had they succeeded. This report carries some probability with it, as the expedition was kept a profound secret here.—The Gov. Gen. Vives, I am informed, entertains some serious apprehensions as to the safety of the squadron, which has, in some measure, given a confirmation to the report detailed to you above. A seventy-four and frigate from Spain, are daily looked for here, which will give them a great superiority over the Patriots, and an attack may be looked for on some part of the Patriot possessions, should this report of the loss of the squadron be untrue. There are now from eight to ten thousand troops on the island, all in fine order, and the people here appear to be well satisfied with the government. Its strength in fortifications is immense, and should the Patriots make any attempt here, it will cost them great bloodshed.

The Constellation arrived here on the 28th ult. after a cruise of upwards of 50 days on the south side of the Island, between Cape Antonio and the east end of the Island of Pines. The ship has been much admired by all who have visited her, and she has lost but one man since she left the United States by death—he had for a long time suffered under a pulmonary complaint."—*Gazette.*

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK.

About 2 o'clock this morning, (Friday,) the citizens in the lower part of the city were aroused from sleep by the cry of fire. In a few minutes afterwards the flames burst forth from the upper story of one of the four story buildings of that immense pile called the "Exchange Buildings," situated on William and Garden-streets, and partly on the site of the old post office. Most of the engines were soon on the spot, and regular lines formed from the East River, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions were used by the several companies, before five o'clock the whole of this magnificent corner was a heap of smoking ruins. Two buildings on William-street, adjoining the exchange Building, two or three on the north side of Garden-street, and two two story buildings on the south side of the latter street were considerably injured. At one period great fears were entertained for the post office, the fire having communicated to the adjoining building, but it was fourtunately arrested at that house. Great praise is due to the clerks of the post office, for their indefatigable exertions to save the letters, and other public property. All the letters, &c. were well tied up, and deposited in the bags ready to be removed to a place of safety.

For about one hour the flakes and sparks flew in showers. The roofs of several distant buildings took fire, but were promptly extinguished by the activity of the firemen, several of whom had their clothes burnt.

The loss sustained cannot be correctly ascertained: but we have been informed that it is not less than *two hundred thousand dollars*; on which there was an insurance of *one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars*, in five offices, viz: $42,000; $40,000; 30,000; 15,000; and 5,000. A hard case occurred with the first office. Merchandise to the amount of $20,000 was to have been removed yesterday afternoon, had the weather been fair, the whole of which was destroyed.

This fire has disclosed the fact, that the owners of the buildings were most shamefully taken in by the builders, or that they attended far more to the outward appearance, and the magnitude of its structure, than to its durability. The whole mass of buildings were put up without carrying up the partition walls with brick, beyond the third story, as the law requires. Some of these partitions were made of common deal boards, of slender workmanship. And the walls, which appeared so firm and beautiful to the eye, tumbled to pieces, as though they had been laid only in sand.—We never saw a building of its magnitude sooner consumed, and from the manner in which it tumbled to pieces, it was soon ascertained to be what is called "a fireman's trap." *Com. Adv.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, APRIL 18.—We have to record the most unnatural transaction that ever came to our knowledge. It is the elopement of a husband from his wife and children; and of a wife from her husband, her child of two years old, and from her infant at the breast. The affair took place in Alexandria, opposite this town, one night last week. It appears that on the night of the elopement, the husband of the absconding wife retired to bed with her and his children, and that as soon as she found him secured by sleep, she arose and dressed herself, took all her clothing, and immediately joined her seducer, they took to their boat which was in readiness, and went down the river. What is most remarkable relative to this transaction, the woman has heretofore borne a good character, is of respectable family, was affectionate to her husband, kind to her children, and in general esteem by her acquaintances. Among the numerous acts of human depravity which have been recorded in newspapers, we do not recollect ever before to have seen an instance of a mother deserting her infant. The name of the wretch whose artful villany has thus deprived a fond husband of the companion of his bosom, and helpless children of a mother's care—nay, involved a simple woman in misery and wo, deserves that public indignation should forever rest upon it. It is JOHN SCATLING. *Western Times.*

The following affectionate valedictory, we extract from the Madison Observer.

DONT TRUST HER!!!

Whereas, about three months since, I took to my bed and board *reputed* widow Damaris Conklin, whom I supposed to be as chaste as an icicle, and virtuous as the Goddes Diana—and *whereas*, since my intermarriage with the said *reputed* widow, I have learnt that she has other husbands living, on whom I presume all her love and affections are placed, as she has exhibited none towards me—and *whereas*, the said Widow Conklin has frequently wandered from the path of rectitude, and conducted herself in that unbecoming manner, that my breast has been filled with jealousy, my days with trouble, and my nights with sorrow—and *whereas*, I wish to live the life of a good and peaceable citizen, instead of being *hen pecked*, and being tormented with an *insatiable* wife, whose conduct is a disgrace to her sex. Now, therefore, be it known, that, without the formalities of the law, I have separated myself from my *unruly rib*, and all the good people are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will, hereafter, pay no debts of the contracting of the said widow Conklin. I have no objection to her being harbored by any of my fellow citizens, but as to paying any of her debts, I will not. I now enjoy myself remarkably well, being out of the reach of tongs, broomsticks, and ladles, and sleep quietly in my own shop, having none to molest or make me afraid.

JONATHAN DAN, Jr.

Eaton, 11th April, 1826.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Scandalous imposition on the Public.—We have been put in possession of a ten dollar bill, purporting to be issued from the *Marble Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York*, and promising "to pay to H. Hosack *or order* sixty *days after date*, ten dollars, at their office in William street, New-York, April 8th, 1826," but the words "or order" and "days after date" are purposely engraved in so imperfect a manner, that they are scarcely perceptible to the naked eye and by the casual observer never noticed, thus imposing upon the innocent and unsuspecting, by assuming the appearance of a bank bill, until some hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is said, have thus been smuggled into circulation to the great injury of the community. It is a case proper for the immediate cognizance of the police office, or of the grand jury.

The Kentucky Whig, stating the expenses of their "*Royal family*," says that Governor Desha received $2000 last year as his salary; $3000 had been drawn from the treasury for the support of his hopeful and beloved son, Isaac B. Desha, exclusive of the cost of his two trials; the governor's son-in-law, Mr. Picket, is secretary of state, and receives $1000. It is said that more money has been paid to the governor's family in one year, than to the University since the separation of the state from Virginia.

William Bainbridge Cox, who robbed the mail between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans on the 18th January last, and who recently broke jail from Batavia in this State, was brought to town this morning in the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, in custody of the sheriff of Genesee county. Cox was arrested far in the interior of Upper Canada, whither he had fled. His retreat was discovered by a confidant whom he sent to his step-father in Batavia for money. The father furnished the messenger with a horse,

clothes, and $500 in money for his son, which having received, the faithless friend turned State's Evidence for the sake of the $1000 reward offered for the apprehension of Cox, and betrayed his place of concealment. The deputy postmaster of Batavia, Mr. Seever, together with a Mr. Carter of that place, started in pursuit, and having hired four Canadians, they succeeded in taking Cox, under what authority we know not, and brought him to Buffalo, whence he was conveyed to Albany, in the short time of 54 hours, by stage. He will, we presume, be sent to Louisiana for trial.

N. Y. paper.

SLAVE TRADE AND PIRACY.

By captain Clark, of the schr. Alert, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. in 25 days from Martinico, the Commercial Advertiser is informed, that a short time before his arrival at Porto Rico, a *French slave ship* arrived there from Africa, with a cargo of slaves, which the master sold to the planters for notes payable at a future day. No suspicion arose against the officers or crew, until, after waiting some time, they were induced for the sake of cash, to offer the notes at 50 per cent discount. This created a suspicion that all was not right. The master finally sold the notes at a discount, for a draft on St. Thomas, where he went with the ship and presented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice of foul play having been received from Porto Rico) a Danish sloop of war got under way and took possession of the ship. The officers and crew were arrested, and on investigation it was found that the former officers of the ship had been all *murdered* by the crew on the passage from Africa, excepting the second mate, whom they preserved, until they arrived in sight of Porto Rico, when they murdered him, chose new officers, went boldly on shore, and conducted as above stated. The crew, consisting of 17 persons, were to be *executed* at Martinique, soon after capt. Clark left.

Balt. Patriot.

Summary justice was recently inflicted on a man who was in the habit of beating his wife. He was seized by two stout women and plunged into the river. On the first plunge the old fellow was determined not to give up his right to beat his wife whenever she *needed* it—on the second plunge he wavered—on the third he gave up his right and implored for mercy. He was set at liberty by the women upon condition that he would in future behave like a man, which he pledged himself to do.

N. Y. D. Advocate.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1826.

A "Tennessean," in the National Intelligencer, denies that Gen. Jackson has determined not to be a candidate for the Presidency; but the editor of the Alexandria Herald, an opposition paper, states, that from circumstances which have since come to his knowledge, he is inclined to believe the first statement is true. Whatever may be the fact, it is plain there's something in the wind—the story was not made out of whole cloth.

A fine scene, it would appear, was exhibited in the Senate chamber during Mr. Randolph's last speech. The chamber was converted into a tap-room; and ever and anon the popping of corks from *porter bottles* was mingled with the squeaking of the representative of "the chivalry of Virginia." Doubtless that man must have a *strong* head, who can drink *four* bottles of London porter in the course of one speech; and no astonishment need be felt at any thing uttered under the influence of such a powerful potation. But astonishment and mortification must be generally felt, on another account—that the respectability and dignity of the American Senate should be thus degraded.

Mr. Randolph says, the North is beginning to divide, and will divide; but "we of the South are united, and can always unite." It is uncertain whom Mr. R. means by "*we* of the South," whether the *people*, or a knot of political intriguers, who have their head-quarters in Virginia—if he mean the latter, his assertion is probably true; if the former, it is not. The last Presidential election ought to have convinced these political managers, these consequential "WE of the South," that their power has departed, that they can no longer carry the people with them. With all their management, they could only secure the votes of two states of the south to their candidate—of one of which he was a native, and of the other an adopted citizen; and notwithstanding they are now willing to unite on *any thing*, to put down the present administration, their influence cannot extend much beyond their own fraternity. The people are not with them—their interest consists in having the government well administered; and as long as it is so, it matters little with them whether this or that man is at the head of it. If he is honest and capable, and his measures tend to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country, they will not stop to inquire whether he was born north or south of the Potomac, east or west of the Alleghanies, before they yield him their confidence or give him their support; it is only those who have some selfish purposes to accomplish, some sinister ends to compass, who found their opposition on sectional grounds and geographical distinctions—and those are not the people, and have not their confidence.

More than two thousand of the Irish peasantry were sent from Ireland to Canada, during the year 1825, at the expense of the British government. The expenses incurred for these emigrants amounted to 22*l.* per head. A good portion of them, it is presumed, will find their way into the United States, and be employed on the public works in New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; and there, while their services are needed, they may be useful. But they do not belong to that class of emigrants who would be a useful and valuable acquisition to the country; who would clear up the wilderness and form a respectable and substantial yeomanry; and their emigration hither is not to be desired.

It seems to be doubted whether a man who aims, in a public assembly, the most malignant and deliberate blows at the feelings and reputation of another, so as to provoke him to seek redress by a duel, can be quite sincere and honest, when he talks sentimentally on the field, and professes to feel so much for the wife and children of his antagonist that he cannot aim at his life. It seems also to be doubted whether firing your pistol in the air, in a duel, after the second or third round, when you have already levelled and discharged it as well as you could, be not tantamount to crying "hold, enough;" since your adversary cannot then insist upon continuing the combat, without exposing himself to be considered by the world as ignorant of "the laws of honor," or destitute of all magnanimity, or savagely vindictive.—*Nat. Gaz.*

After an election in Westerly, R. I. had terminated in favour of Mr. G. Goss, while the votes were being counted, the floor of the election room gave way, and landed electors and elected on the next floor below, without any injury being sustained by the party.

In a late case of *seduction* in England, the court room was thronged with *ladies*. Baron Garrow, who presided, said, "I do not desire the ladies to wait in court to hear any thing that may shock their modesty *unless they like it.*" The paper adds, "one or two ladies then retired, but the remainder kept their seats." What a fine thing for the Quarterly Review, if such an occurrence had taken place in the United States. The testimony, even as reported in the papers, is such as no American *lady* would voluntarily listen to.

At the Superior Court, held at Savannah, Ga. on the 27th ultimo, a woman was convicted of buying or receiving Rice from a negro, without a ticket from the owner or overseer, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100 dollars and costs, and to be imprisoned in the County Jail for 30 days.

The *Count de Bussy*, relates in his Memoirs, that passing by when the Provost of the Army to which he belonged, was about to hang a delinquent soldier, he begged him to suspend the execution until he could gallop on, and beg a pardon for the man from the commander-in-chief. The Provost promised he would; the interceder returned in half an hour, but found that the execution had taken place: when he reproached the officer with his breach of promise, the other only replied that *the spectators began to get tired.* This reason for hanging a poor creature is more pleasant than just; but it illustrates the motive and mood of the crowds that attend executions.

Nat. Gaz.

From the New-York American.

We have seen a letter from Washington, giving a sketch of Mr. Randolph's last six hours oration, from which it would appear to have been more licentious, indecent and disgraceful, as well to the individual, as to the body of which he is a member, than any of its forerunners.

The letter we have seen, includes among those espsecially subject to the Virginia Senator's vituperation. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, who was called by names the coarsest and most degrading; Commodore Barron, who was treated as a "coward" and a "wretch"—John Williams, of Tennessee, and many others. Not a word was said disrespectful to Mr. Clay. At intervals, this harangue was interrupted by the popping of corks from porter bottles, of which the speechifier is said to have emptied four during the time of this outpouring of his wrath.

It was not against individuals alone, however, that Mr. Randolph vented his bile. He included all the northern States in the range of his maledictions. The annexed is given as a faithful record of a part of his remarks on this last topic.

"We know what we are doing. We of the South are united from the Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite: but you of the North are beginning to divide; and you will divide. We have conquered you once, and we can and will conquer you again. Aye, sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and will nail you down like base money."

Few occurrences have transpired, if any, since the formation of this Government, which looked, in our approach to them, to be so full of fearful, or at least of embarrassing consequences, as those which had connexion with the recent Creek controversy, and which is now so happily adjusted. The Executive had, it must be confessed, a delicate and highly responsible task to execute; and a task, the execution of which required both wisdom and firmness, and without the exercise of both, the most embarrassing consequences must have followed. The public tranquillity, to say the least of it, was certainly menaced at home; whilst those of other countries and of other kinds of governments, looked to the occurrence and hailed it as a symptom of our approaching dissolution. To meet such a crisis, and to pass it as has been done, is alike demonstrative of the firmness of our republican fabric, and of the wisdom of the Executive to whom the administration of our government is entrusted.—We are out of the controversy unhurt, and in a way highly honourable to the government; and which is no less gratifying to the friends of harmony at home, than to the advocate of liberty and republican government all over the world.

Whilst the Executive is entitled to the thanks and lasting gratitude of the country, for its poceedings in this very delicate and responsible controversy, it is especially due to the Secretary of War, on whom, from his official relation to the subject, the burden of it rested, as did the negotiations which led to its settlement, to award to him a large share of the praise which is due on so happy a termination of it; and although others may have contributed their aid in effecting this result, they have moved merely in co-operation with the views of the Secretary, and in accordance with his advice.

Nat. Journal.

The Petersburg Republican makes the following remarks upon the election of Gen. Taylor, of Norfolk, to the Virginia Legislature. The paper is oppoed to the administration.

"Gen. Ro. B. Taylor has been elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, from the county of Norfolk. He was brought forward for the express purpose of opposing Mr. Giles, whose election, from Amelia County, appears not to be doubted. Although it was announced in the Norfolk papers on the morning of the election, that the General would not consent to be considered as even pledged to, or in opposition to, any set of men or measures, the fact cannot be concealed, that he goes into the assembly as an administration man; that his splendid talents will be enlisted on the side of the powers that be; and that he is to be the Ajax of the opposition in the Virginia Legislature."

New-York—A caucus of the "republican members" of the legislature—87 attending, has been held at Albany, and adopted a resolution that a convention should be called at Herkimer, on the 1st Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported for Governor and Lieut. Governor of the state, and published a long address to the people. The "Clintonians" are also rallying their forces, and, it is said, will hold a convention at Utica, for the same purpose.

Niles.

National Road.—It will gratify many of our readers to learn, that a bill has been reported, and twice read, in the House of Representatives, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Commissioners for laying out the Grand National Road from the District of Columbia to New Orleans; and to commence the important work, when, and where, he may deem best for the public good. There is no hope, we believe, of any further progress being made in the bill during the present session; at the next, however, it will engage the early and earnest attention of Congress.

Alx. Gazette.

The legislature of Maine, at its last session, passed a law, exempting from attachment, execution and distress, all produce of farms while standing and growing, and until the same shall have been harvested: and all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting house, where he and his family do worship statedly.

A mill in Bethel, Ver. was carried away by a freshet, floated down the stream for several rods, and lodged on an island. The lower story was swept away; but the upper story remained so entirely free from injury, that a large quantity of grain contained in it was not even wet.

Imitation of Mahogany.—When any white wood is frequently done over with a concentrated solution from shavings of mahogany, and then polished, it acquires a lustre and colour much resembling that of mahogany wood.

MAHLON DICKERSON, Senator from New Jersey, publishes an article in the *National Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. explaining the manner in which he was twice prevented from speaking, by the Vice-President, while Mr. Randolph was allowed to speak half an hour in favor of his motion. Mr. D. entirely exonerates the Vice President from blame in the case, and is satisfied that he was out of order in attempting to address the Senate on the occasion. He concludes, by saying, "What I have now stated is to shew that I have not deserved censure. and not from any desire to preserve '*the harmony of the new party,' in which I have no interest*—the only party I belong to is an old one—nor yet for the purpose of vindicating the Vice President; *that task I leave to gentlemen of his own school, to which I do not belong.*"

Chas. Courier.

Forgery.—On Saturday morning last, a genteel looking young man, by the name of *Albert Pointer*, presented to Mr. Henry Whyte, of this town, a ticket in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn on Wednesday last, in the city of Washington, the numbers of which, as they appeared on the face of the ticket, entitled it to ⅛ of $500.—As it was only an eighth, it was not examined very scrupulously by Mr. W. but a check for the amount was immediately given by him. This happened before the bank was opened. In the mean time, Mr. W. discovered, by holding the ticket up to the light, that a No. had been ingeniously pasted on, by which it seemed to be entitled to the prize above stated. Mr. Neal, one of our indefatigable peace officers, was immediately put in requsition, and from the description given of the young man, he succeeded in tracing the youth to his hiding place, and finally conducted him to jail, where he now awaits the sentence of the law—and to "God and his country" we leave him.

Pet. Rep.

Small Pox among the Indians.—This dreadful disease, we are sorry to learn, has made its appearance in the Choctaw Nation, and carries off a great many of the natives. It was introduced in the nation about three weeks ago, we understand, from New-Orleans, by a party of Indians who had visited that City. Our informant states that this party lost near fifty of their number before they reached home. To prevent the disease from spreading to the white settlements, all communication with the natives should by common consent on our part be suspended.

Mobile Register.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. Furman of New York, whose wife and we believe child were destroyed by the explosion of the Ætna steam boat two years since, and whose affairs since, we are told, have not been prosperous, has drawn two prizes in the lottery recently drawn at Washington: one of 1000 dollars, the other of 25,000.

N. Y. American.

At the Court at Concord, Mass.—*Sally Reed* was tried for an *assault*, committed on her husband, John Reed, of Bedford, by "*pounding*" him with a large mallet on his "*Knowledge-box.*" She was sentenced to 4 months confinement in the common jail. At her request, she was permitted to go to Cambridge jail "for the benefit of the sea air." Application was made for a *divorce*, by her husband, who had received so many *striking marks* of her *attachment*, which was granted without *alimony.*

Boston Pat.

New-York Canal.—On the 17th ult. there arrived at Albany fifty canal boats, several of them direct from Rochester, without having been unnecessarily detained by the way, deeply laden with flour, wheat, ashes, &c. The Albany Argus says—"business has now fairly commenced."

Yesterday morning the towboat Pittsburg arrived here in 22 hours from Troy with 1500 barrels of Genessee flour, being the first cargo from the Canal that has reached the city this season.

N. Y. Gaz.

The British packet Francis Freeling, arrived at Halifax on the 13th ultimo, in six days from New-York. Died on board, on the 11th, His Excellency Major General the *Baron de Tuyll*, aged 54, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia to the United States. His funeral took place at Halifax.

A letter has been received at Norfolk from the U. S. ship Constellation, which represents the crew of the Hornet, as being much afflicted with the small pox—45 of them have the disease.

The Rev. C. A. Frey has resigned his situation as Agent to the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews.

MARRIED,

In this county, at the seat of Samuel Neely, on Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, JOHN KNOX, Esq. to Miss HANNAH NEELY.

To whom it may Concern.

THE Spanish Horse DON CHARLEY will remain at my stable, in Charlotte, during the three first days of our next Superior Court. It is also probable that he may stand him three days in every other week, to the end of the season; the certainty whereof may be known at Court.

D. R. DUNLAP.

May 2, 1826. 2t83

Regimental Orders.

THE Officers belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of the North-Carolina militia, are commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Friday, the 19th inst. equipt as the law requires, for the purpose of drill. To parade on the College Green, at 12 o'clock.

By order of JAS. A. MEANS, Col. Com'dt.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Adj't.*

May 2, 1826. 2t83

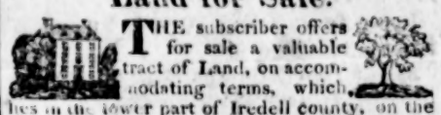
Notice.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the late Rev. Robert M. Davis, for his services in the ministry at Chalk Level meeting-house, for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, are informed that unless payment is made on or before the week of our next County Court, the subscription list will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

ZENAS ALEXANDER, Agent for
THOMAS HOOVER, Administrator.

May 5, 1826. 2t83

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Simonton, consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are horses, cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, corn, bacon, a still, several wagons, farming utensils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Several valuable plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which are wheat, oats and corn now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time. The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *Ex'ors.*
JAMES CAMPBELL, }

May 2, 1826.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *Ex'ors.*
JAMES CAMPBELL, }

May 2, 1826. 3t84

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of April, a negro man named WILL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a downcast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James M'Culloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

May 2, 1826. 4t85

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail in Concord, N. C. on the 20th of April, 1826, a negro man who calls his name EDWARD, and says he belongs to a Mr. Johnson and Hatly, who were taking him to the South, and left them at the Catawba river. Said boy is about 30 years of age, dark complected, 5 feet 6 inches high, having a scar above his left eye, and on the left side of his nose. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

April 25, 1826. 3t83

POETRY.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

I knew thee in thy cloudless day,
  But dared not breathe my love to thee;
It wore my youthful form away
  And fill'd my heart with misery.
That love was hopeless, and I sought
  To hide from all my soul's despair,
And die contented with the thought
  That I had gazed on aught so fair!
    A gloom was spread o'er me and mine,
      For thee was naught but sunny weather,
    And when I saw thy fortune shine,
      I would not link our fates together.

When I have seen thee, gay at heart,
  Thro' lighted halls with others rove,
I've stood in some deserted part,
  And gazed on thee with speechless love.
And when I saw thy lovers press
  Round thee, a fickle watch to keep;
I felt my utter loneliness
  And turn'd from them and thee to weep—
    To weep, alas! o'er lost repose,
      In anguish and unyielding sorrow,
    To weep o'er wounds that would not close,
      And hopes for which there seem'd no morrow.

But tempests came across the skies,
  That shone on thee so bright before,
And then I hush'd my own vain sighs,
  And lov'd thee in thy misery more.
I stole to thee when others fled,
  And mingled wo brought mingled balm;
Our tears were in communion shed,
  And grief was mute and sorrow calm.
    When joy has bound two hearts for years,
      A sudden storm those hearts may sever,
    But, oh! the love that springs in tears,
      Through change and time endures for ever.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

A NEW-ENGLAND TALE.

I am a native of New-England; and this circumstance will explain to your readers why my communications advert so often to its history, to its people, and to its scenes. It is a land that I love above all other lands beside. I love its laws, its manners, and its customs, its science, and its arts. I even love it for its ghosts, its witches, and its *diablerie*. I love its rugged mountains, and its green valleys, its hard soil, and its wintry tempests.

"And as the child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to its mother's breast;
So the wild torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But blind him to his native mountains more."

In a retired village of New-England, where roguesand thieves were unknown, and where locks and bolts to the doors were unused, the following occurrence took place, about the time that the good town of Salem was honoured with the special visitation of a race of beings, which took up their residence any where else but in the bosoms of those unfortunate men and women who were offered up as victims to the reigning superstition and infatuation of the times.

A whole family, with the exception of two young children, left at home and asleep under the care of a hired girl, had been on an evening's visit to a neighbor of the village, and returned about ten o'clock, a late hour for those times of primitive simplicity. On their return they found the servant girl had, for the greater security doubtless of her tender charge, taken her position close to the side of them, and was sleeping as soundly as the best of watchmen in the best regulated cities. It was a clear, moonlight, frosty October evening. After waking their maid, they kindled up the fire, which had been suffered to burn out, and formed a semicircle round the hearth. Out of doors all was silent, and the deep forests and broken mountains, half revealed by the moonlight presented a scene of awful grandeur and sublimity, which can be realized only by those who have witnessed and felt it. But one circumstance was wanting to complete the most impressing scenery that the country ever exhibits; and that was a mantle of snow.

The little family within were chattering over the events of the evening, when suddenly every voice was hushed, and the same stillness reigned within as without, save the gentle and scarcely audible breathing of the two sleeping innocents, and the sounds which had arrested their attention and almost their breath at the same time. These proceeded from the chamber directly over their heads—the chamber where the two oldest children of the family were accustomed to sleep, and whither they were on the point of retiring to bed. The sounds were inhuman, unearthly. A heavy, irregular tread, as of iron feet, a jarring of the chamber door; broken, laboured, hollow, sobbing sounds of voice, if voice it could be called; these united almost froze the current of blood in the veins of the listeners below. "Father," said the oldset child, "what is it?" This appeal went to the heart of the worthy man. He felt that he *must* be calm and collected, but his reply showed that he was any thing else. "My child, it is only the wind rattling the door of your chamber." "*Her* chamber!" said the mother, and took the child in her arms, and drew her chair close to the side of her husband. "There is no wind, father, and I wish that man was out of my chamber."

For a moment it was silent above and equally silent below. Then the heavy tread was renewed, the jarring of the door recommencced, and the same inexplicable, sobbing sound or groan was again heard.

"What must we do?" said the terrified mother and wife to her husband. The maid gazed in stupid silence on her master, while she seemed to seek safety by pressing closer to her bosom the second child, whose fear had driven her to take refuge in the arms of one who had often afforded her protection in dangers better understood and more definite, though not half so appalling. "Lucy," said the hesitating man to the maid, "go and call neighbor Cheever: ask him to come as soon as possible." "I—I don't know the way—I mean he an't at home—'tis a dreadful cold night—he must be fast asleep—and O! that terrible dog of theirs—I dare not go near the house." "I must then go myself." "Hark!" said the wife, "did you not hear that noise?"—What noise?" "Why something like the falling of a" ——— Here a longer groan than they had yet heard silenced them all again. The chattering of the maid's teeth was plainly perceptible, and the child in her lap burst out into a loud wailing. The maid was entirely overcome, and sighed and moaned deeply; but the child's mother seemed to be inspired with new courage and fortitude. She took her daughter from the maid, and placed both the children in the arms of their father. "I will go," said she, "to Deacon Cheever's, and call the good man to advise and aid us; and, Lucy, you must go with me." Lucy beginning to feel that she should be as safe out of the house as in, consented. As they approached the door, the imprisoned spirit above, for it could be nothing else, seemed striving for enlargement. The tread was more quick, the door shook dreadfully, and the indescribable groaning was louder than ever. They shrunk back in an instant, but they rushed forward again; and in a few moments they stood by the bed-side of Deacon Cheever. No Deacon Cheever was there; his affrighted wife sprang up in the bed, and uttered one scream before she recognized her neighbors. Out of breath, they half told their story, fled back, and left the good woman in any thing but an easy state of mind. "Husband, what shall we do? what is to become of these dear little children?" said the terified woman, as she again entered the house. "Is the deacon coming?" "He is not at home." "Take care of these children," said her husband: "I will go for Mr. Snooks, the schoolmaster. He is a good man, and will help us." "No! no!" exclaimed both the women, and fled from the house, and in a short time were in Mr. Snook's study; for he was yet up. Mr. Snooks was never known, before or after, to rise from his chair so quick. When he stood erect, he was good six feet four inches, and he stood erect now. With eyes and ears open, but with compressed mouth, he listened to their broken story. Mr. Tobias Snooks uttered not a word; satisfied no doubt that more could be learned in five minutes by reconnoitering the enemy than by an hour's description. He hastily drew up his blue stockings over his buckskin breeches, tied on with a white garter, slapped his hat, wrong side foremost, on the top of a red night-cap, and took a large cane, he thought not why.

Mr. Snooks set about arranging in his mind a form of exorcism, and he selected the Latin language, having no doubt but his enemy would understand it better than any other, as it was well known in those days that the Popes had been familiarly talking it with him several hundred years.

The distressed family felt some relief when they found so good and learned a man as Mr. Snooks under their roof; and to do their calculating prudence justice, I must say, that they had a vague kind of impression, that their unwelcome visitor would be satisfied with one victim, and as Mr. Tobias Snooks would be the van of their contemplated attack on him, the said Mr. Snooks would be the scape goat for the rest of them. And so it proved to be.

After the arrival of our pedagogue, the sounds overheard were dreadfully appalling. The trampling of the iron feet was incessant; the door shook without intermission; the groans were still interrupted; but louder and quicker groans than ever. The learned man turned ghastly pale; but a pale man may have courage. He re-arranged in his mind the form of exorcism, made all the preparation that a devout man could make, and slowly ascended the stairs, at the head of which stood the door where he was to encounter such an enemy as he had never encountered before. The noise from the chamber fell on his ear like the knell of a departed spirit: his step would not have crushed a fly; he grasped his cane firmly in one hand, and laid the other to the latch of the door; the door only separated him from the deadliest enemy of man; he could smell his very breath; he felt already his withering grasp. The family stood with heads thrust through a door at the side of the foot of the stairs. The moon cast a doubtful light. The chamber door flew open with violence—'*Te adjuro per*'—and down the stairs came Mr. Tobias Snooks like lightning, back first, borne off by a four-legged fiend in the shape of a hog, while he muttered forth adjurations and anathemas in Latin, with an energy and precision which did great credit to his learning and classical taste.

I have but little more to tell my readers. The farmer had during the afternoon of this eventful day, been carriying corn from his barn up into this chamber, and thence by a ladder into a garret. In the evening the family had left the outer door open, and as the house was perfectly still, the hog had, naturally enough, followed the scattered kernels of corn into the entry—up the stairs into the chamber. While nosing about for the corn, he had shut the chamber door; and his increasing uneasiness had produced all those noises which so much annoyed the good family, and confirmed Mr. Tobias Snooks in an opinion of which he could hardly rid himself the whole night, that it was nothing less than the "foul fiend" himself.

A novel and curious exhibition has just been opened in New-York, which is thus described in the Commercial Advertiser. The Chess-Player is the same which has astonished and baffled the most skilful players of that game in Europe.

Automaton Chess-Player.—The first exhibition of Mr. Maelzel's Wonder of the World took place last evening, in the spacious hall attached to the National Hotel, and was witnessed by from two to three hundred spectators, who departed equally astonished and delighted. We have not room this evening for a full account of the exhibition; but must despatch it briefly. The wonderful figure, whose movements, or rather the cause of whose movements, has baffled the inquiries of the learned and curious of Europe for many years, sits by a table in an erect attitude, with great gravity and composure. He is in Turkish costume, with a long heavy black beard, and large grey eyes.—The table stands upon castors, and was repeatedly moved about, showing conclusively that there was no connection with any other apartment, but that the machine is perfect in itself. Two accomplished chess-players played jointly against him, but were beaten with great ease. When he checkmated them, he articulated "*echec*," with the promptness of an accomplished player, and when false moves were made by his antagonists, he rapped upon the table with his right hand, and shook his head in displeasure, while with his left he replaced the chessmen as they stood before. He looks around upon the audience occasionally, but intently upon every movement in the game, his eyes moving with the quickness of life. But, wonderful as this part of the exhibiton is, it is not the whole of it. There is the automaton trumpeter, an elegant figure in the military custume of the French lancers, who blows the French and German Ordinance in the greatest perfection, with the accompaniment on the piana forte. We never saw or heard a living and breathing trumpeter who could compare with him.—Then we have another wonder in the automaton rope dancers. Hunter, great as he is, is a clumsy fellow in comparison with these little fellows upon the slack rope; and were it not that, with the chess-player, thought must in some way be made to counteract thought, we should put the rope dancers down as the greatest wonders. They execute the most surprising feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanism.

The Automaton.—M. Maelzel, the proprietor of this wonderful—machine, shall I call it? took occasion yesterday, in consequence of an article in the New-York National Advocate, stating that the figure never moved except when M. Maelzel was close to it, and suggesting that he touched springs by which its moves were regulated: to say that such was not the fact, and in order to prove it, he would not approach the figure during the game, except to repeat the moves of the antagonist of the Automaton, and then with his left hand behind him, while he placed the pieces with his right.

He accoraingly did so,—and the game was played with the usual success of the figure. without Mr. Maelzel's being near the table, thus conclusively overthrowing the crude suggestions of the Advocate writer. The truth is, this said Automaton is the greatest puzzle ever seen: and has been so these sixty years.

It seems impossible that any combination of mechanical ingenuity can produce the results witnessed in the performance of this figure—and it seems as difficult to perceive how any human agency is applied to effect them. We can only say that such things are, and are most strange.

N. Y. American.

History of Coffee in Europe.—Hitherto, coffee-houses were confined to the east, and it is not easy to determine, exactly, when its use was introduced into Europe. Pietro de la Valle, writing from Constantinople in 1615, says, that when he returns to Italy, he will bring some coffee with him; whether he did or not, cannot be ascertained; but in 1644, it was certainly introduced into Marseilles; in 1660, a considerable quantity was imported from Egypt into that city; and in 1657, Thevenot brought a small quantity to Paris; its use, however, was confined to those persons who had been in the Levant and their friends.

Its general introduction and firm establishment in France, were brought about in a manner truly characteristic of the inhabitants of that country. In 1669, an ambassador from the Porte, arrived at Paris, who rendered himself very fashionable, as well as a great favourite by his politeness, gallantry, and wit; persons of rank, especially ladies, visited him: to them he gave coffee; and thus a bitter and black beverage, which, prescribed by a Frenchman, would have been rejected with disgust, became a favourite and fashionable *liqueur*, simply from the circumstance that it was presented by a Turk of wit and gallantry. The rage for coffee having been thus spread, an Armenian of the name of Pascal, took advantage of it, and in 1672, opened a coffee-house in Paris; but in consequence of the very inferior manner in which it was fitted up, and the low company admitted, his scheme did not succeed. Procopius, a Florentine, perceiving the error, fitted up a fine apartment, and having already aqcuired a reputation among the epicures by the introduction of ices into Paris, his coffee-house met with great encouragement.

One very beneficial consequence resulted from the general and fashionable use of coffee in Paris: in the seventeenth century, habits of intoxication prevailed, even among the highest classes, who were not ashamed to frequent the *cabarets* in parties, for the purpose of this degrading debauch. Louis XIV. in vain had exerted his influence, directed his indignation, and appealed to the love and respect of his subjects for their grand monarch, to put down this practice: what he could not do, Procopius and the other coffee-house keepers accomplished. The *cabarets* were deserted by men of rank and of letters: the coffee-houses became the places of their resort and at this period, Saurin, La Mothe, Dauchet, Boindin, J. B. Rousseau, &c. met there, and planned or composed their most celebrated pieces.

Siamese Preparations previous to Burying the Dead.—After washing the body with water, the first step is to pour a large quantity of crude mercury into the mouth. If mercury cannot be procured, honey is used, but not so beneficially.—The body is placed in a kneeling position, and the hands brought together before the face in an attitude of devotion. The body and extremities are then bound tightly with narrow stripes of cloth, in order to press out the moisture. In this posture the corpse is next placed in an air-tight vessel of wood, brass, silver, or gold, according to the rank of the deceased. A tube of hollow bamboo inserted into the mouth of the deceased, passes through the upper part of the box, and is conducted through the roof of the house to a considerable height. A similar bamboo is placed in the bottom, and terminates in a vessel placed under it to receive the draining off from the body.—If the deceased is of the rank of a prince, the sordes thus collected is conveyed with great formality and state in a royal barge, highly ornamented, to be deposited at a particular part of the river below the city. That collected from the body of the King is put into a vessel and boiled, until an oil separates, which oil is carefully collected, and with this they, on certain occasions, anoint the singular image, called Sema, usually placed in the temple after his death. The body is afterwards burnt with great ceremony.

Mr. Carter, amongst the various objects of curiosity at Edinburg, visited "Jenny Dean's house," celebrated in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," at the foot of Salisbury Crag. Mr. C. states that a communicative old lady, who is the present tenant of the house, conducted them through the several apartments, not forgetting the one whence the heroine is taken. It is described as a small one story building, with antique mean rooms, and large fire places. The aged matron informed the patrons, that Sir Walter Scott paid her frequent visits at the time the "Heart of Mid Lothian" made its appearance, and conversed with her as freely as "ony ither person." If any other doubts were yet to be removed as to the authorship of the Waverly Novels, and if the public had not recently obtained very positive evidence of the interest of Sir Walter Scott, as author, in these works, the incident alluded to would furnish strong presumptive proof of that fact. 'It is an ill wind that blows good fortune to nobody.' In the pecuniary misfortunes of Sir Walter, the whole literary world will sympathize: but calamitous as they are individually, they have decisively answered a question of general interest. *Oneida Observer.*

Music of the Rocks—There is a rock in South-America, on the banks of the river Oroonoko, called Piedra de Carichana Vieja, near which, Humboldt says, travellers have heard from time to time, about sunrise, subterraneous sounds, similar to those of the organ. Humboldt was not himself fortunate enough to hear this mysterious music, but still he believes in its reality, and ascribes those sounds to the difference of temperature in the subterraneous and the external air, which at sunrise is most distant from the highest degree of heat on the preceding day. The current of air, which issues through the crevices of the rock, produces, in his opinion, those sounds, which are heard by applying the ear to the stone in a lying position. May we not suppose (Humboldt adds) that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, during their frequent navigations up and down the Nile, may have made the same observation about a rock of Thebais, and that this "Music of the Rocks" led to the fraud of the priests with the statue of Memnon? When the "rosy-fingered Aurora made her son, the glorious Memnon, sound," it was nothing but the voice of a man concealed under the pedestal of the statue. But the observation of the natives of Oroonoko seems to explain, in a natural way, what gave birth to the Egyptian faith in a stone that issued sounds at sunrise.

In the House of Commons, when a member attempts to speak more than once in the same discussion, the cry is generally raised of—"*spoke, spoke.*" Mr. Charles Wynn, who has a squeaking voice, having risen to address the House a second time, the cry of *squoke, squoke,* was raised simultaneously from every side. A member objected to the plan of making Mr. Wynn *Speaker*, on the ground that every one who addressed the chair would be tempted to say, Mr. *Squeaker.*

Nat. Gaz.

If the following anecdote, from an English paper, be true, Counsellor O'Connell must have much regretted his knowledge of Latin:

A Kerry Witness.—A few years since, at the Tralee Assizes, a hedge schoolmaster mounted the table as a witness. He could not speak English;—Irish and Latin were the only languages with which he was acquainted. The lawyers, most of whom were ignorant of the one, and had forgotten the other, hesitated about the mode of examination. At length, Counsellor O'Connell, ever willing to distinguish himself, stepped forward and expressed his readiness to interrogate the witness. "*Quis es tu?*" said the Counsellor, looking bigger than ever. '*Ego sum quod erat avus tuus pauper pedagogus—et tu es quod erat avus meus, dives stultus,*" replied the schoolmaster.—"You may go down," said O'Connell, in Irish to witness; having thus proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court his superior knowledge of languages!

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* The following is the answer of the witness to Mr. O'C's question "*Who are you?*" "*I am what your ancestor was, a poor schoolmaster, and you are what my ancestor was,* a rich fool."

Infidelity.—Sheridan, in one of his answers to Burke on the subject of the French Revolution, adverting to the charge of Deism and Atheism brought against the republicans, says: "It was an opinion he had never changed or concealed, that, although no man can command his conviction, he had ever considered a deliberate disposition to make proselytes in infidelity as an unaccountable depravity. Whoever undertook to pluck the belief, or the prejudice on this subject, style it which he would, from the bosom of one man, woman or child, committed a brutal outrage, the motive for which he had never been able to trace or conceive."

I quote these words as creditable to the feeling and good sense of Sheridan. Whatever may be thought of particular faiths and sects, a belief in a life beyond this world, is the only thing that pierces through the walls of our prison house, and lets hope shine in upon a scene that would be otherwise bewildered and desolate. The proselytism of the Atheist is, indeed, a dismal mission. That believers, who have each the same heaven in prospect, should invite us to join them in their respective ways to it, is at least a benevolent officiousness, but that he who has no prospect or hope himself, should seek companion-ship in his road to annihilation, can only be explained by that tendency in human creatures to count upon each other in their despair as well as their hope.

Moore's Life of Sheridan.

Lord Kenyon once told a witness, angrily, he would commit him. "As you please, my lord," he replied, "only be careful not to commit yourself."